

*Library* (I)

1957  
A 24 AUG 57  
17

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MARPLE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

*Ches*

on the work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



For the year ended 31st December, 1956.

Council Offices,  
MARPLE,  
Cheshire.



## URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MARPLE

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Marple Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Marple during the year ended December 31st, 1956.

There was a marked increase in the number of births as compared with 1955 and the total number of deaths also increased. There was a satisfactory reduction in the number of still-births which had been high for the two previous years. There were three infantile deaths, the lowest number since 1942.

Notifications of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis showed a pleasing decline. There were five cases of acute poliomyelitis notified - the largest number notified in one year.

At the beginning of the year the Minister of Health announced that a small amount of vaccine would be available to vaccinate against poliomyelitis children born between 1st January, 1947 and 31st December, 1954, where parents gave their consent. Because of the small supplies only a small proportion of those registered were vaccinated before the end of the year. The vaccine used was a modified Salk vaccine containing killed virus of all three known types. Before issue it was subjected to stringent safety tests and evidence suggested that it might be expected to have a protective value of 80%.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 came into operation during the year and certain new standards of hygiene for food premises, which in many ways are an advance on those which they replace. Already many improvements, notably to premises and equipment, have been secured. We must not however, allow the dazzling brightness of the new chromium plated fittings and plastic working surfaces to blind us to the fact that a high proportion of food-borne disease is the result of faulty methods of food handling, rather than of poor equipment and premises. Further progress in our Clean Food Campaign will depend largely on the success of our continued efforts to teach clean methods of food handling.

The Clean Air Act giving increased powers for preventing air pollution was passed in July, 1956, and is now partly in operation. Although air pollution may be a more pressing problem in large industrial centres than in smaller urban areas, there is no room for complacency anywhere. Even in largely residential areas pollution of the air we breathe by domestic smoke is considerable in quantity and is at least as harmful to health as is pollution by industrial smoke. It is imperative that this Council shall take vigorous action and use the new power fully. Education of the public will be essential to persuade them to accept all the necessary changes. The effort needed to secure clean air will be great, and the cost heavy, but the resulting gain in public health will more than compensate.

As from 1st October, 1956, as a result of an Order made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (a) it became illegal to sell milk in the Urban District by retail for human consumption unless either Tuberculin Tested or Heat Treated. This Order makes a notable contribution to the fight against milk-borne tuberculosis.





In August the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, came into operation and from that date Sanitary Inspectors were to be known as Public Health Inspectors - a change to be welcomed because the new title gives a better description of their work.

I am indebted to the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. Shacklock, for his help in preparing this report and especially Sections D. to H. which deal with the duties normally undertaken by the Public Health Inspector.

Finally I should like to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Council and Health Committee for their unfailing interest in the work of the Department and for their continued support, and the Officers of the Council for their valuable help.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

T. W. BRINDLE,

Medical Officer of Health.



.....  
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL  
.....

Medical Officer of Health

T.W. BRINDLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector.


FREDERICK SHACKLOCK, M.S.I.A.  
(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)  
(Certified Smoke Inspector)  
(Appointed 1944)

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

DAVID BEARDMORE  
(Appointed April, 1956).

Surveyor and Water Engineer.

E. BALL, M.I. Mun.E.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29792186>



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956.

CHAIRMAN	.....	Councillor F.W. Foster
VICE-CHAIRMAN	.....	Councillor Mrs. E. Daley.

Councillor S.D. Andrew.

"	R.A. Austin
"	R. Bennett
"	N.E. Grime.
"	W. Holmes.
"	D. Mackay.
"	A.S. Macnair.
"	J. Taylor. (Chairman of the Council)
"	H. Wilson

.....



# SECTION A.

## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) .....	7,130
Population (Census 1931) (Old area) .....	7,390
Population New Area (Registrar General's Estimate) 1938.....	11,790
Population 1956 (Registrar General's mid-year Estimate).....	13,950
Number of inhabited houses .....	5,040
Rateable Value .....	£140,339
Product of a Penny Rate .....	£560

## VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	114	105	219
Illegitimate	9	2	11
	<u>123</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>230</u>

		<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Birth Rate per 1000 population	1956	16.49	15.7
- do -	1955	12.14	15.0

<u>STILL BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

		<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1000 population	1956	0.14	-
- do -	1955	0.66	-

Rate per 1000 total (Live and Still Births).	1956	8.63	23.0
	1955	54.54	23.1

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All ages (all causes).	96	110	206

		<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Death rate per 1000 population	1956	14.77	11.7
	1955	13.32	11.7





CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS. - 1956.

No.	Cause of Death	1956.	
		M.	F.
1	Tuberculosis Respiratory . . . . .	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other . . . . .	-	-
3	Syphilitic Disease . . . . .	1	-
4	Diphtheria . . . . .	-	-
5	Whooping Cough . . . . .	-	-
6	Meningococcal Infections . . . . .	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis . . . . .	-	-
8	Measles . . . . .	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	-	-
10	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach . . . . .	3	3
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus . . . . .	1	1
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast . . . . .	-	6
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus . . . . .	-	3
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms . . . . .	11	7
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia . . . . .	-	1
16	Diabetes . . . . .	1	-
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System . . . . .	12	20
18	Coronary Disease, Angina . . . . .	18	19
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease . . . . .	2	1
20	Other Heart Disease . . . . .	8	18
21	Other circulatory disease . . . . .	2	6
22	Influenza . . . . .	1	-
23	Pneumonia . . . . .	7	3
24	Bronchitis . . . . .	9	5
25	Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . .	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	1	-
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea . . . . .	-	1
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis . . . . .	2	1
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate . . . . .	1	-
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion . . . . .	-	-
31	Congenital Malformations . . . . .	-	-
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases . . . . .	11	11
33	Motor Vehicle accidents . . . . .	3	1
34	All other accidents . . . . .	2	3
35	Suicide . . . . .	-	-
36	Homicide and operations of war . . . . .	-	-
ALL CAUSES		96	110





Deaths from various causes.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	15	20	35
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .	-	-	-
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages) .....	-	1	1

Deaths Classified by Ages.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
0 - 1 year .....	2	1	3
1 - 10 years .....	1	-	1
11 - 20 " .....	1	-	1
21 - 30 " .....	-	-	-
31 - 40 " .....	2	-	2
41 - 50 " .....	3	5	8
51 - 60 " .....	13	5	18
61 - 70 " .....	23	21	44
71 - 80 " .....	29	46	75
81 - 90 " .....	20	29	49
91 - 100 " .....	2	3	5
	<u>96</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>206</u>

Deaths Maternal Causes.

Puerperal Sepsis .....	-
Other Maternal Causes .....	-

Death Rates (Infantile) i.e. Infants under 1 year of age.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate .....	2	1	3
Illegitimate .....	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

1956 .....	13.04
1955 .....	30.30

Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate Babies per 1,000 Legitimate births.

1956 .....	13.70
1955 .....	31.06

Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate Babies per 1,000 Illegitimate births.

1956 .....	-
1955 .....	-

England and Wales - Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

1956 .....	23.8
1955 .....	24.9





## EXTRACTS FROM STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS

1946 - 1956.

Year.	Population to Mid-year.	BIRTHS			STILL BIRTHS			DEATHS				INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR			
		Total	Legit	Illeg	Rate per 1000 Population	Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births	All Causes	Rate	Puerp. Sepsis.	Other Puerp.	Rate	Total	Legit	Illeg.	Rate per 1000 Live Births
1946	12,270	171	164	7	13.93	29.23	169	13.77	-	-	-	7	7	-	39.77
1947	12,380	190	184	6	15.34	31.57	181	14.54	-	-	-	4	4	-	20.40
1948	12,750	193	182	11	15.13	10.36	182	14.27	-	-	-	8	8	-	41.02
1949	12,830	182	177	5	14.18	27.47	154	12.00	-	-	-	4	4	-	21.39
1950	13,010	182	175	7	13.98	32.96	176	13.52	-	-	-	4	4	-	21.27
1951	12,890	194	192	2	15.05	25.77	205	15.90	-	1	5.02	7	7	-	35.17
1952	13,040	152	146	6	11.65	13.15	207	15.87	-	1	6.49	4	4	-	26.31
1953	13,160	198	190	8	15.04	20.20	172	13.06	-	-	-	5	4	1	25.25
1954	13,400	215	205	10	16.04	35.87	166	12.39	-	-	-	6	5	1	27.91
1955	13,590	165	161	4	12.14	51.73	181	13.32	-	-	-	5	5	-	30.30
1956	13,950	230	219	11	16.49	8.63	206	14.77	-	-	-	3	3	-	13.04





PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

General. The following table shows the number of cases of each disease notified during the ten years 1947 to 1956 (inclusive).

DISEASE.	1947	1948 x	1949 x	1950 x	1951 x	1952 x	1953 x	1954 x	1955 x	1956 x
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	19	14	52	12	24	57	16	13	23
Diphtheria	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric (Inc. Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	2	1	2	-	2	3	1	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	3	4	1
Meningitis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	4	-	9	11	9	19	-
Measles	145	21	49	251	143	61	220	62	173	3
Whooping Cough	12	101	58	52	36	75	47	34	63	32
Food Poisoning	-	-	3	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	172	154	128	336	205	178	344	127	275	65

x Figures from 1948 are those after correction of diagnosis.



# ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages specified below:-

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles	
					Paralytic		Non-Paralytic			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4 "	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
5 - 9 "	6	10	7	9	-	1	1	-	-	1
10 - 14 "	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
15 - 24 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for all Ages	8	15	13	19	-	2	3	-	1	2

	Ac. Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal Pyrexia
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15 - 44 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for all ages	1	-	-	-	-	1	-





DIPHTHERIA.

There have been no cases of Diphtheria since 1948.

The number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during 1956 is as follows:-

Under 5 years .....	173
5 - 14 " .....	26
Total .....	199

At the 31st December, 1956, the total number of children under the age of 15 years who had completed a course of immunisation was as follows:-

	<u>During</u> <u>1942-1951</u>	<u>During</u> <u>1952-1956</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 5 years	-	569	569
5 - 14 "	859	1164	2023

During the year 177 children under the age of 15 years received reinforcing injections.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1956.

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
	Pulmon- -ary	Non- Pulmon- -ary	Pulmon- -ary	Non- Pulmon- -ary	Pulmon- -ary	Non- Pulmon- -ary	Pulmon- -ary	Non- Pulmon- -ary
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -25 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 -35 "	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 -45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -55 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 -65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-

The number of cases remaining in the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1956 was:-

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>
Males ...	47	15
Females ..	40	17
	87	32





## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

#### Laboratory Facilities.

Frequent use is made of the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall, Manchester for the bacteriological examination of samples of water, milk and ice-cream etc., and during the year one hundred and twentyfour samples were submitted for examination.

The results of these tests are given in sections C & E.

Ambulance Facilities are provided by the Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council) and are administered by the North-East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee.

Professional Nursing in the Home. There are three District Nurses in the area employed by the Cheshire County Council and working under the direction of the Divisional Medical Officer.

The Nurses are available for General Nursing and for Maternity Work.

Clinics and Child Welfare Centres. There are four child welfare centres maintained by the County Council, situated at Marple, Marple Bridge, Mellor and High Lane. There is also a School Clinic at Marple.

A new Clinic Centre in the Memorial Park, Marple, was officially opened in October, 1956.

Hospitals. Infectious disease cases other than Smallpox requiring removal to hospital are treated at Stockport Isolation Hospital.

Facilities for Smallpox cases are provided at Ellswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Lancashire and at Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, near Bury.

Tuberculosis dispensaries are provided by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee at Hyde and Stockport.

There is no Maternity Hospital in the area. Maternity and General cases are admitted to hospitals in adjoining districts.

Nab Top Sanatorium for Tuberculosis and the Orthopaedic Hospital for crippled children are both situated in the Urban District.

Mortuary. The Mortuary for the district is maintained at the Council Offices, Marple.





## S E C T I O N   C.

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. Water      Number of samples taken during the year:-

Private Supplies .....	10
Public Supplies .....	28
Swimming Baths .....	2
	<u>40</u>

The Urban District is supplied with water from Stockport Corporation via Jackson Edge Reservoir and from Kinder, Hayfield, via Jordan Wall Reservoir. These supplies have been frequently tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and, as shown in the table below, continue to be mainly of high bacteriological standard.

The Appletree and Devil's Elbow supplies, which were discontinued some six years ago owing to pollution are still not in use, but are held available in case of emergency.

Private Supplies are used at isolated cottages and farms, and these vary considerably in bacteriological quality, but some improvements have been effected during the year, and the possibility of replacing private supplies by a main supply in one area is receiving consideration.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.
<u>Source of Samples.</u>	0 B. Coli per 100 m.l.	1-2 B. Coli per 100 m.l.	3-10 B. Coli per 100 m.l.	More than 10 B. Coli per 100 m.l.
Stockport	3	-	-	-
Jordan Wall	17	-	5	-
Devil's Elbow	-	-	-	-
Appletree	-	-	-	1
Tarden	-	-	-	-
Private Supplies	-	1	1	8
Swimming Baths	2	-	-	-
Hayfield (before Chlorination)	-	-	-	-
Hayfield (after Chlorination)	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	24	1	6	9





## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Marple Area. Sewage works at Dooley Lane, Low Marple and Strines provide for all but small parts of the area.

Mellor and Ludworth Area. The Sewage Works at Low Marple provides for the major part of the built-up area, the remainder being unsewered and dependent on septic tanks or the conservancy system. The number of septic tanks throughout the district continues to increase owing to the modernisation of older houses formerly without water closets.

A scheme for the elimination of the old sewage works at Dooley Lane has been approved and instructions have been given to the Contractors to proceed with work.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

The pollution of the Rivers Goyt and Etherow referred to in previous reports and caused by the discharge of factory and other effluents into the river unfortunately still continues.

### (i) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of each of the various types of sanitary accommodation in the district:-

Water Closets .....	5108
Waste Water Closets .....	134
Privy Middens .....	6
Pail Closets .....	188
Ashbins .....	6155

### (ii) REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL AND SANITARY PAIL COLLECTION.

Refuse is collected by means of two Karrier Bantam Vehicles with a team of four men (including driver) to each vehicle. The men are supplied with bin trucks for the easy transport of dustbins from house to road, prior to emptying. They are also provided with protective clothing, including overalls and raincoats.

The privy middens are emptied quarterly and are situated at isolated hamlets and farms. The access to them is not suitable for regular motor traffic.

Pail collection is carried out separately from refuse collection by means of an iron tank with sealed doors fitted on to a motor vehicle manned by a driver and mate. The men are supplied with protective clothing and the tank is emptied at the sewage works.





## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL. (Cont)

The introduction of a bonus scheme for the men engaged on refuse collection has resulted in a considerable improvement in this service and there have been few complaints from ratepayers. The steady growth of the district continues to increase the amount of work and in order to cope with this a vehicle of 18 cubic yard capacity is to replace one of the 7 cubic yard vehicles at present in use.

The control of the refuse tip has been very difficult during the year owing to the large quantities of paper contained in the refuse and the difficulty of obtaining suitable covering material when required, but the tip fires have been put out completely and the disorganisation caused is being overcome and the tip restored to a more satisfactory condition.

The cost of refuse collection and disposal and pail collection for the year 1956/7 is as follows:-

	<u>Refuse Collection.</u>	<u>Pail Collection.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	£	£	£
Haulage	1,936	364	2,300
Wages	3,820	190	4,010
Equipment	38	5	43
Insurance	3	2	5
Provision of Bins	45	-	45
Protective Clothing	47	3	50
Incentive Bonus	410	-	410
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS .....	6,299	564	6,863
LESS Income ..	57	-	57
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,242	564	6,806
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Estimated weight of Refuse collected and disposed of by controlled tipping:-

5,240 tons.

Estimated cost per ton ..... £1. 3. 10.      England and Wales £1. 8. 6.  
(average for Urban Districts).

Cost per 1000 of  
population ..... £488.      - do -      £526.





(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Inspections made during the year 1956:-

Nature of Inspection.

Water Supply .....	26
Drainage .....	277
Stables and Piggeries .....	27
Fried Fish Shops .....	10
Moveable Dwellings .....	47
Mechanical Factories .....	20
Non-Mechanical Factories .....	5
Outworkers .....	"
Bakehouses .....	20
Public Conveniences .....	5
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .....	13
Refuse Collection } .....	251
Refuse Disposal } .....	
Rodent Control .....	199
Schools .....	24
Shops .....	31
Miscellaneous Visits .....	57
Swimming Baths .....	5
Pollution of Streams .....	9
Inspection of Houses re Complaints, etc) .....	278
Re-Inspection of above ) .....	234
Inspection of Houses under Housing Act .....	218
Accumulations on land, etc .....	18
Miscellaneous Housing Visits, including Visits re Council Houses .....	205
Verminous Premises .....	1
Inquiry re Infectious Disease .....	29
Disinfection .....	24
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits .....	52
Visits re Food Poisoning .....	2
Inspection of Meat and Food at Slaughterhouses and Shops .....	230
Inspection of Butchers Shops .....	73
Fishmongers and Poulterers .....	12
Grocers .....	80
Greengrocers .....	8
Food Preparation Premises .....	9
Restaurant Kitchens .....	11
Dairies and Milkshops and Farm Premises .....	28
Milk Samples - Bacteriological .....	43
Milk Samples - Tubercle Bacilli .....	28
Milk Samples - Phosphatase or Turbidity Test ....	11
Street Vendors - Hawkers Carts .....	4
Public Health Laboratory .....	13
Hospitals .....	7
Water Samples - Bacteriological .....	40
Ice Cream Samples .....	10
Smoke Observations .....	5
TOTAL .....	<u>2,699</u>



NOTICES - INFORMAL

		<u>Served.</u>	<u>Complied with.</u>
Public Health Acts, 1936	.....	74	37
Housing Act, 1936	.....	9	9
Milk and Dairies Regulations	.....	1	1
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	.....	5	5
Factory Act, 1937	.....	-	-
Shop Acts	.....	1	1
		<u>90</u>	<u>53</u>

NOTICES - STATUTORY.

		<u>Served.</u>	<u>Complied with.</u>
Public Health Act, 1936	.....	16	15
Housing Act, 1936	.....	14	14

-----





(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES.

(a) Shops Act, 1950. The major portion of the Act is administered by the County Council. The heating and ventilation of shops and the provision of sanitary accommodation is generally satisfactory throughout the district, but improvements have been made where found necessary.

(b) Offices. No action has been necessary under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Sanitary accommodation, ventilation or overcrowding of offices.

(v) CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Licences.

Number of applications received:-

1956.

(a) for use of sites .....	-
(b) in respect of moveable dwellings .....	26

Licences were granted to all the 26 applicants, subject to the conditions imposed by the Council.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Continued activity involving smoke observations and consultations with owners of factories has resulted in the complete abatement of nuisance from the emission of black smoke from factory chimneys in the district.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of dwellings found to be infested:-

Council Houses .....	-
Other Houses .....	1

RODENT CONTROL.

The destruction of rats and mice has been continued by the Staff of the department pending the appointment of a rodent operative.

The number of infestations discovered and treated during the year is:-

Rat infestations .....	101
Mice infestations .....	21
Number of premises inspected ....	233



## SCHOOLS.

There are six elementary schools and one secondary school in the Urban District. The water supply in all cases is unsatisfactory in quality but difficulty has been experienced in one school because of intermittent supply, and the sanitary accommodation is also satisfactory.

Samples of school milk are taken periodically and tested at the Public Health Laboratory.

Food for school meals is inspected as necessary and any unsound food is condemned.

## PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

The area of parks, recreation grounds and public open spaces in the district is as follows:-

	<u>Area in Acres.</u>
Memorial Park .....	13.340
High Lane Park .....	10.520
Mellor Memorial Park .....	.360
Brabyns Park .....	91.175
<u>Recreation Grounds.</u>	
Marple Village .....	6.380
Windlehurst .....	.400
Ludworth .....	3.230
Mellor .....	2.750
Hawk Green .....	6.020
Strines Road .....	.500
Mill Brow .....	.500
<u>Open Spaces.</u>	
Barlow Wood .....	20.000
TOTAL ....	<u>155.175</u>

-----





SWIMMING BATHS.

Record of attendance of bathers for 1956.

Month	Gentlemen	Ladies	Boys	Girls	Total	Spectators
April	646	268	2960	1863	5737	362
May	987	445	5187	4076	10695	566
June	848	356	5056	3908	10168	500
July	792	338	3665	2728	7523	444
August	853	341	2950	1816	5960	517
September	562	242	2274	1408	4486	339

Total number of bathers for six months ..... 44,569

Total number of spectators ..... 2,728

				<u>Bathers.</u>	<u>Spectators.</u>
Total for 1956 (Six months)				44,572	2,728
"	"	1955	do	51,546	2,857
"	"	1954	do	43,709	2,480
"	"	1953	do	37,963	2,345
"	"	1952	do	40,351	2,274
"	"	1951	do	45,304	1,354
"	"	1950	do	44,062	1,226
"	"	1949	do	45,107	1,707
"	"	1948	do	41,990	1,746
"	"	1947	do	35,822	1,598
"	"	1946	do	34,256	2,226
"	"	1938 (seven months)		29,205	1,246
"	"	1937	do	25,922	912



## SECTION D.

### INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Whilst the standard of housing in the district is generally very high, some clearance of unfit houses is necessary and three small clearance areas involving thirty seven houses have been dealt with during the year. In addition nine houses have been condemned under the provisions of Sec. 11 Housing Act, 1936, and the Housing Repairs and ~~Rents~~ Act, 1954. The problem of securing adequate repair and maintenance of old houses on controlled rents is more acute than ever as the cost of property repairs continues to rise, nevertheless a considerable amount of repair work has been achieved during the year.

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### MILK SUPPLY

#### THE FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) ACT, 1944.

#### THE FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) REGULATIONS, 1949.

During the year the milk supplies retailed in the Urban District have been regularly tested, as indicated in the figures given below, the standard of cleanliness remains very high.

One of the 29 samples taken for Tuberculosis Test during the year showed evidence of Tuberculous infection. The whole of the milk supplied from the farm concerned was pasteurised until the source of the infection had been ascertained and removed.

The number of tuberculin-tested dairy herds in the district has again increased and the number of non-designated herds correspondingly reduced.

More producer-retailers have given up their retail rounds and the distribution of milk tends to pass from farmers to dairymen.

Dairy cows are kept at eighty-four farms in the Urban District and milk is retailed from twenty of them. The milk from the remainder is sold wholesale.

#### MILK SAMPLING.

The number of milk samples taken in the district and submitted for examination and test during the year is as follows:-

1. Raw Milk - Tuberculosis Test .....	29
2. Raw Milk - Methylene Blue Test .....	33
3. Pasteurised Milk - Methylene Blue and Phospatase Tests .....	10
4. Sterilised Milk - Turbidity Tests .....	2

---

Total	74
-------	----

---

---







Milk Sampling (Continued).

Results.

Tuberculosis Test .....	Negative	28
	Positive	1
Methylene Blue Test (Raw Milk) .....	Passed	28
	Failed	5
Methylene Blue Test and) (Pasteurised Phosphatase Test ) Milk) ....	Passed	10
	Failed	-
Turbidity Test (Sterilized Milk) ....	Passed	2
	Failed	-

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.  
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.  
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK)  
REGULATIONS, 1949.

The Council have issued the following licences during the year:-

	<u>Dealers.</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin - Tested Milk	10	5
Pasteurised Milk	8	4
Sterilised Milk	7	4

MEAT INSPECTION.

Formal application to keep premises as a slaughterhouse was received from four local buthcers who had suitable premises. Licence was granted in each case by the Council, the licence being renewable each year.

The slaughterhouses are situated at Marple, Marple Bridge, Hawk Green and High Lane, and are used by five local butchers,

The quality of cattle slaughtered at these premises continues to be very good and consequently the amount of meat condemned is small.

The number of carcasses examined during the year 1956 is as follows:-

Bovines, including Bulls, Oxen, Cows and Heifers .....	593
Calves .....	8
Sheep .....	2795
Pigs .....	-
<hr/>	
Total	3396
<hr/>	





MEAT INSPECTION(Continued)

The quantity of this meat condemned as unfit for human food is:-

Weight of meat, including offal affected with  
Tuberculosis ..... 1023 lbs.

Weight of meat affected with other disease ..... 1187 lbs.

Total ..... 2210 lbs.

ANALYSIS OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exoluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	448	145	8	2795	"	"
Number inspected	448	145	8	1502	"	"
<u>All diseases except Tubercul- osis. and Cysti- cerci. Whole carcuses condemned</u>	"	"	1	"	"	"
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned.	46	39	"	76	"	"
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerai.	10.27	26.9	"	5.05	"	"
<u>Tuberculosis only. Whole carcase condem- ned.</u>	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	14	43	"	"	"	"
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	3.13	29.65	"	"	"	"
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned.	"	2	"	"	"	"
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	"	2	"	"	"	"
Generalised and Totally Condemned.	"	"	"	"	"	"





## FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD PREMISES

### Details of food condemned

	lbs.	ozs.
Canned Meats	54.	14.
Canned Tomatoes	7.	10.
	62.	8.

### FOOD PREMISES

There are 131 premises where foods of various kinds are prepared, stored or sold. These comprise the following:-

- 15 Bakehouses
- 53 Grocers (23 of which also sell ice cream and four of which sell greengrocery).
- 5 Confectioners selling mainly pastries
- 17 Shops where confectionery and ice cream are sold
- 7 Greengrocers
- 5 Fishmongers and Poultry Dealers, four of which sell greengrocery also.
- 4 Fish and Chip shops
- 1 Dairy and 1 Milk Bar
- 16 Butchers
- 5 Cafe Restaurants
- 3 Factory Canteens.

There are also 32 licensed hotels and inns.

### Number of Premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

For sale of Ice Cream	50
For manufacture of Potted and preserved foods.	16

During the year 223 routine visits for inspection of food premises were made and the conditions found were, on the whole, very satisfactory. Verbal notices were given in cases of contravention of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act or Local Food Byelaws and these were quickly complied with.

### The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Special inspection of food premises under these regulations was commenced during the year after the service of a copy of the regulations on the occupiers of all food premises.

In the case of 4 shops the owner occupiers decided to transfer their business to central premises. Plans have been approved for the alterations required and it is proposed to effect the transfer during 1957.

A list of contraventions of the regulations together with a letter has been sent to each of the occupiers of 31 food premises and works of improvement are progressing but there is much work still to be done before all the food premises reach the standards indicated by these regulations.



Further improvements have been made to more of the licensed premises in the district. The standard of hygiene is satisfactory in most cases and the use of detergents for washing glasses etc., is common practice.

Ten samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and six were found to be Grade 1; three were Grade 2; One was grade 4. Grades 1 and 2 are generally considered satisfactory.

#### Adulteration of Food.

The County Council administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Acts, dealing with the adulteration of food.

#### Factories Act, 1937

##### Inspection of Factories and Workplaces

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Factories with Mechanical Power	20	2	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	5	-	-
Other premises (Building works, etc.)	4	-	-
<u>Defects</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>	<u>Referred to H.M.I.</u>
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	2	2	-
Sanitary Conveniences not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-
Totals .....	2	2	-

